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ACHIEVEMENTS OF VETERINARY RESEARCH AND PRACTICE IN THE SOVIET UNION

Lately, the scientific press and daily newspapers have been reporting much information on the great achievements of Soviet science. Veterinary research, which can claim such names as Skryabin, Vyshelesskiy, Muromtsev, and Boshyan, was not outshadowed.

During the 30 years of Soviet rule, the number of higher veterinary educational institutions has increased from four to 35. Higher and middle veterinary schools are equipped with the newest scientific aids, instruments, and apparatus, making it possible for large numbers of students attending such schools on government stipends to study peacefully and on a high scienti-fic level. During the past 33 years, 27,000 veterinarians were graduated. Prior to the Revolution, there were from 25-30 professors as compared with about 280 professors who are presently concerned exclusively with veterinary subjects. This number does not include professors who head chairs of general sciences and biology and whose work is incidental to veterinary research.

Today, the names of veterinary professors, workers in scientific research institutes, and practicing veterinarians can be found among Stalin Prize winners, Heroes of Socialist Labor, delegates to the Supreme Soviet USSR (Skryabin, Volckhova, Paryskaya), members of the Academies of Science, in agricultural and medical science, and among other groups. A large number of veterinary institutions serving large areas of the Soviet Union have been organized (1949 figures); 3,865 central zooveterinary stations possessing hospitals similar to Poland's district hospitals, 5,458 veterinary stations, 14,634 zooveterinary points, 512 polyclinics and municipal hospitals, and 772 veterinary bacteriological laboratories. Furthermore, there is a special network of points which are served by veterinary assistants, found mainly in kolkhozes. In 1949, the veterinary service was supplied with biologicals and other medicinal preparations by 24 biological factories whose output exceeded 900,000 litres.

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Scientific research work conducted in the USSR is not limited to higher veterinary educational institutions. The entire country has been covered by a network of experimental veterinary stations and laboratories which are controlled by the All-Union Institute of Veterinary Medicine, All-Union Institute of Helminthology imeni K. J. Skryabin, State Institute of Veterinary Dermatology, State Scientific-Control Institute of Veterinary Preparations, All-Union Laboratory of Toxic Fungi Research (molds and yeasts), and the All-Union Institute for the Advanced Training of Veterinarians.

The Soviet government has provided the hundreds of workers in these veterinary institutions with the best possible conditions and facilities to perform research and experimental work.

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